

FRENCH REPULSE INFANTRY ATTACK

German Attempt to Break Line After Terrible Explosion of Mine.

FLEET SHELLS TEUTONS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Paris, Sept. 19.—German infantry made an attack yesterday in the region of Fay, southwest of Peronne, following the explosion of a mine described in the French communiqué as "very powerful." The French infantry, supported by artillery fire, repulsed the attack, according to the official statement, and took a number of prisoners.

The German official statement of yesterday says regarding the explosion of the mine and the attack which followed: "Southwest of Bray, on the Somme, a widespread explosion effected and behind the enemy position was successful. During the battle immediately following and which was successful to us the French suffered sanguinary losses. A few prisoners were taken."

British men-of-war undertook yesterday a bombardment of the German positions in the region of Nieuport, on the Belgian coast, where the opposing lines rarely recede from the sea. The German coast batteries replied and the French heavy artillery joined with the British ships in the attack.

Three infantry attacks were made by the Germans against the bridgehead held by the French at Sapienval, on the Aisne-Marne Canal, but the French maintained their positions.

Tonight's communiqué indicates that the German artillery fire in Champagne has lessened in intensity, the enemy replying only feebly to the French fire. To the east of Champagne in the region between the Aisne and the Argonne, however, the Germans continued violent cannonading. Explosions in four German ammunition depots were caused yesterday by the French artillery on the eastern part of the line. A French aeroplane, aided by concentrated firing from antiaircraft guns below, caused a German aeroplane to descend suddenly and the German lines at St. Mihiel.

The communiqué issued to-night follows: "The British fleet having bombarded the German organization on the Belgian littoral, our heavy artillery in the region of Nieuport cooperated with the fleet in counter attacking the coast batteries which replied to the fire of the British ships."

On the Aisne front the enemy's fire has diminished in intensity. Our artillery continued the bombardment of the German works and batteries. There was cannonading and fighting with bombs in the region of Roye. On the canal between the Aisne and the Marne we have maintained our bridgehead at Sapienval in spite of three German attacks.

In Champagne the enemy replied only feebly to the fire of our batteries. The enemy conducted a violent bombardment in the region between the Aisne and the Argonne.

On the heights of the Meuse, notably in the region of the Calonne trench, in the forest of Apremont, to the north of Elirey, in Lorraine and in the Vosges our destructive fire directed against the German organization appeared to be particularly effective. Within the day four enemy position depots were exploded.

Near St. Mihiel a German aeroplane, surrounded by our fire and attacked by one of our machines armed with a nitrocellulose descender suddenly within the German lines. The communiqué issued in the afternoon was as follows:

At Arras, in the Neuville-Bedouart trench, there was fighting with bombs and shrapnel on a large scale and artillery bombardment during part of the night.

To the south of Arras, in the region of Wailly-Betroun, there were also reported quite a lively cannonade and fighting across the trenches.

In the region of Fay, to the southwest of Peronne, the Germans, after having exploded a very powerful mine, delivered an attack, which was repulsed by our infantry and artillery fire. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

In the region of Roye the night was marked with activity, but without the infantry being engaged. Our batteries directed their fire particularly at enemy machine guns and artillery positions to the rear of the front.

Between the Oise and the Aisne to the north of Pontenoy, the trench fighting continues, accompanied by some artillery fire.

In the region of Berry Au Bac and in the Champagne to the north of the forest of Chabouis the activity was continuously marked with artillery fire on both sides.

Yesterday evening a German anti-aircraft battery was forced back in combat to the east of St. Mihiel.

In the Vosges there was a violent bomb and hand grenade conflict and cannonading in the Valley of Sondernach.

FRENCH LOSE HEAVILY.

Berlin Announces Success of Mine Explosion.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 19.—The following official report on the operations in the western theatre was given yesterday by German Army Headquarters:

Southeast of Bray, on the Somme, a widespread explosion effected in and behind enemy positions was successful. During the battle immediately following, and which was successful to us, the French suffered sanguinary losses. A few prisoners were taken.

A direct to the west of the Argonne enemy divisions engaged in constructing trenches were discovered by our artillery with heavy losses.

Artillery combats continue along a large part of the front.

BELGIAN LINE SHELLED.

German Guns Violently Bombard Several Points.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Brussels, via Paris, Sept. 19.—The following official Belgian statement was given today:

The night was calm. The morning was marked by heavy activity on both sides of the enemy, principally against the Grose Farm, Grosewood, Osterkerke and Reiningue.

The afternoon was marked by some intermittent firing at various points of the front and a somewhat violent bombardment of Trepardard. Our artillery replied energetically and dispersed the enemy's working parties in the direction of St. Houe and to the east of the fort of Kibiceux.

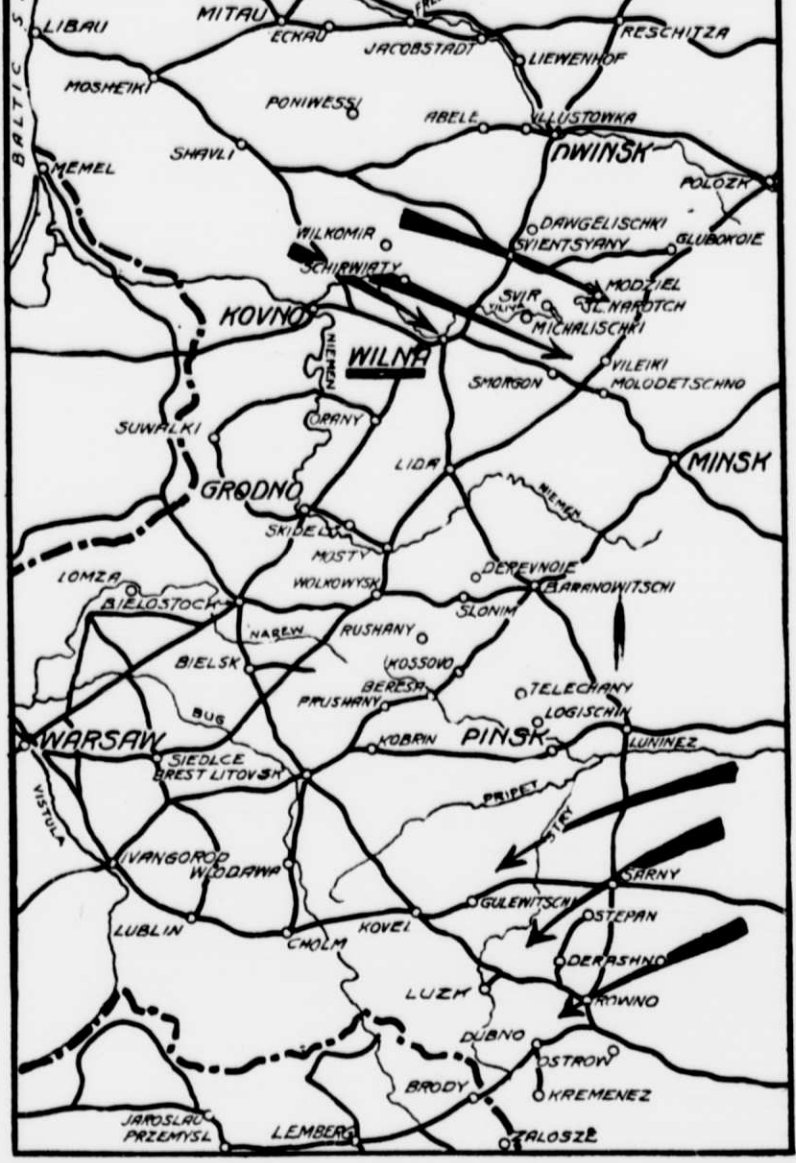
British Artillery Active.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
London, Sept. 19.—The official press bulletin gave out today the following news from Field Marshal Sir John French.

Since the communiqué of September 13 there has been no change in the situation on our front. There has been considerable mining activity on both sides, particularly on the southern portion of our front. East of Ypres our troops and also that of the enemy, has been active.

THE arrows in the accompanying map show the direction of the most important movements in the Russian theatre of war, the Germans pushing eastward north of Wilna and having reached a point considerably east of that town.

The Russians, on the other hand, are gaining considerable success in the south in the neighborhood of the Galician frontier, where large captures of prisoners are reported. Here the troops opposing the Russians are mostly Austrians.



GERMANS TAKE WILNA; RUSSIANS NOW IN PERIL

Continued from First Page

Germans, under cover of a fog, crossed on pontoons near the farm Hozitza, south of Smolin. Heavy advance guards, attacking between the rivers Vasselsa and Pripet, appeared in the region at the right of the Lower Casadala and the town of Pinsk.

On the heights of the Meuse, notably in the region of the Calonne trench, in the forest of Apremont, to the north of Elirey, in Lorraine and in the Vosges our destructive fire directed against the German organization appeared to be particularly effective. Within the day four enemy position depots were exploded.

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CANADIANS LAUDED BY SIR JOHN FRENCH

Tells Cavalry Brigade Its Record Is One of Greatest in History.

SOLDIERS GET RESPITE

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British expeditionary forces on the Continent, today addressed the Canadian cavalry brigade, which has left the trenches for a respite after seeing much hard service. Sir John French said that he assumed that the Canadians were anxious to be sent back to the front, but that the time was not yet ripe. He thanked the officers and men for their services and said that he was confident that they would carry out whatever they were called upon to do.

In his address the British Field Marshal said: "I am very glad to have an opportunity of telling you how highly I appreciate all the services you have rendered. All the troops of Canada, taken as a whole, are a credit to the whole empire, rivalling together the bonds of the empire, which shall never be severed, by this great service of the overseas dominions at the head of all of which comes Canada."

"I wish to express my appreciation of the Canadian cavalry, which, up to its horses and coming here to serve, taking a prominent part in the battles of Festubert and Givenchy. You have kept up the same fighting record and a few days ago, doing very hard work in the trenches. I am sure you have earned the gratitude of the whole empire. I wish to say a special word on a subject which has come to my knowledge. There was some misunderstanding among you that you were to get your horses within a certain time. I am quite sure that every one of you is prepared to leave it to my judgment when the horses will be returned to you. I am quite confident that in the future will be nobly carried out. Your record will go down to posterity as one of the most splendid in English history. I personally offer him my most grateful thanks for the work he has done."

600,000 ARMENIANS KILLED.

Appeal to Germany Urged to Stop Massacre by Turks.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—"Unless the Turkish Government is stopped the Armenians in Turkey in a few weeks will be virtually exterminated," said Arthur Williams, M. P., chairman of the British Armenian Committee today. "Some word from the German Government would stop this massacre," he continued. "Hitherto the German Government is said to have refused to interfere in a matter of internal Turkish affairs, but the American people, especially those of German origin, will make felt their sentiments of humanity and will bring the facts of this massacre to the attention of the German Government and urge it to stop the massacre."

POLISH COMMITTEE OUSTED.

German Accuses Charitable Body of Political Intrigue.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 19.—On the ground that it has become involved in Polish politics, Governor-General von Beseler of Warsaw has dissolved the Polish Central Committee, originally organized for charitable purposes in the captured Russian provinces. He has issued a special order in which he declares that in the future all such charitable work will be carried on under German administration.

This order Gen. von Beseler says is permitted to carry on its activities with the strict provision that no political work is to be done. Instead of obeying this provision, says the Governor-General, the committee installed judges, sought to levy taxes, organized militia outside of Warsaw and gave permits to carry weapons, though it knew the offence was punishable by death. Therefore he announces that the committee and all its subordinate organizations are dissolved and forbidden to engage in any further work of any kind in Poland.

CALLS WAR A BLESSING.

Dr. Eaton Says Nations Are Being Purged by Pain.

"This war is the greatest blessing that has fallen upon mankind since the German reformation," declared Dr. Charles A. Eaton in his sermon at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning. His theme was "America at the Gateway of Destiny."

"Germany, under the blight of militarism, had lost her moral sense," said Dr. Eaton. "She had become an efficient engine of destruction, a menace to herself and to all the world."

"Russia lay stricken, sullen and hopeless under an iron and inhuman despotism. France had forgotten God. Britain had distilled their venal veins with the poison of class hatred."

"America, soaked in materialism, prosperous, shallow, restless, dissatisfied, was drifting toward ruin. We needed a cross and God has laid this cross upon the world. We are being purged by pain."

"What ought America to do? We are for justice and liberty and humanity. We must protest clearly, officially and firmly against every violation of those ideals. And if our protest leads to loss, or even to war, we must be ready and prepared to pay the price."

FRENCH SECURITIES DECLINE.

Renters Down From \$3.05 to 68¢.

Settlements Arranged.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Temps prints a list of twenty-seven securities, giving the quotations at the last settlement prior to the outbreak of the war and the quotations for September 15, showing the differences on which the long delayed settlements will be made.

Renters have declined from \$3.05 to 68¢, according to these quotations, but special settlement arrangements have been made at a rate near 80¢. Bank of France shares have fallen from 4575 to 4320. Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte from 1915 to 840. Credit Foncier from 890 to 629. Credit Lyonnais from 1555 to 885. Banque Union Parisienne 780 to 532. Shares of all the shares in the list show declines. Spanish 85, however, which were quoted at 87.75 at the beginning of the war, now stand at 88.

WILHELMINA BACK IN PORT.

Steamship Whose Cargo Was Confiscated Returns From Cardiff.

The American steamship Wilhelmina, in yesterday from Cardiff, has not been in this port since January 22, when she sailed for Hamburg with foodstuffs consigned to German firms. She was intercepted by a British cruiser and taken into Falmouth on February 9 and her cargo was confiscated by the British Government.

The shippers received full value for the foodstuffs and the Wilhelmina was released on April 21. She had been badly damaged in tumultuous weather on her trip and went to Cardiff for extended repairs to hull and machinery.

JAPAN TO AID ALL ALLIES BY MUNITIONS SUPPLIES

Will Not Send Troops, but Will Assist in Other Ways—Okuma Says Country's Claims in Event of Peace Will Be Restricted.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

TOKYO, AUG. 27.—The reports printed in Japanese newspapers that Russia has asked Japan for twenty divisions, 400,000 men, of the Japanese army for service in Europe are denied categorically in official quarters. But it is confirmed that Japan will utilize to the utmost her means for producing munitions, not only for Russia but also for France and England.

Russia placed a large order for munitions in Japan early in the present month, but the Japanese Cabinet crisis prevented the Government from making a definite reply until the middle of the month, when after a second visit of the Russian Ambassador, Count Okuma, the Premier, conferred with War Minister Okuma and Finance Minister Takekoshi, and the Japanese Cabinet decided to accept the Russian request.

Premier Okuma also consulted with the British Ambassador regarding the necessary enlargement of existing arsenals. These matters were adjusted satisfactorily and finally the matter received the approval of the Emperor. The work was undertaken the more readily by Japan since Russia expressed her intention not to buy munitions for present use but for some years to come, thereby furnishing a market for some time for the products of the Japanese arsenals.

The military arsenals at Koishikawa and Itabashi employ 11,000 workers in time of peace. This number was doubled when Japan entered the war, and after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war the extra force was maintained as a result of the Russian demand. Furthermore, the working day in these arsenals has been increased from eight hours to thirteen hours, the output of these two arsenals being estimated at three times that prior to the war. The arsenals at Osaka and Tokyo are to be enlarged and minor work will be turned over to private firms.

Japan Well Supplied.

Japan has a considerable supply of war material on hand for her own use, but her Government is not willing to decrease below the limits set by the defense plan. Considerable amounts of material of certain kinds have been imported from Great Britain. The cutting off of this supply owing to Britain's need for all she can produce and more hindered for a time Japan's deliveries to Russia. Also the Japanese workingmen, whose experience in certain lines of work was limited, have been educated to a considerable degree of efficiency. Even so the Japanese newspapers say that Japan cannot entirely meet the huge demands of Russia because of her comparatively limited facilities.

The reported request for Japanese troops to aid Russia on the eastern front has given rise to much editorial comment in the Japanese press as well as many expressions of opinion from Japanese public men, both comment and opinion being unanimously against such a course.

The Kokumai quotes a certain high official as saying that whether or not Japan will come, with such a request was a delicate question.

"It goes without saying," the official said, "that Japan has the deepest sympathy with the Allies and is prepared for joint operations in the war to a certain extent. This fact is amply testified by the unusual activity in our arsenals, but the difficulties in the way of our sending troops are three. First of all, the defense plan should not be jeopardized. Next, the transportation facilities of the Japanese railways must be improved and furthermore, a precedent would be established and Japan would feel bound to comply with the same request should it be made by some other country in the future."

Officers May Be Sent.

"There has been a rumor also that the Russians have asked Japan to send, if not the full divisions mentioned in the other report, at least a contingent of officers and non-commissioned officers. It would be next to impossible for the Japanese to send such a contingent, as it is so different from them in language, nationality and methods of military discipline."

Count Okuma, in an interview published in the Kokumai, says that outside of questions of policy it is almost impossible to dispatch any large number of Japanese officers.

"Japanese officers," he says, "are on an equal footing with any other fighters in valor and perseverance. They must, however, be fed with the regular diet. It is futile to hope that they can live and fight efficiently on rice bread and meat. To insure their efficiency, rice, bean paste, and pickled vegetables are indispensable. It is an arduous task to transport twenty divisions by the Siberian Railway. Can it be expected that the necessary supplies can be transported without difficulty? Considering that ten divisions might be sent to the Russian front, they would be exposed to various diseases owing to the change of climate and diet."

The Lieutenant-General gives it as his view that the Imperial forces should offer their lives for national defense ideals. And if our protest leads to loss, or even to war, we must be ready and prepared to pay the price."

Rhineland is bombarded by the Germans and the famous cathedral is laid in ruins. The French gain ground north and east of the city.

Russian guns are bombarding Przemyel, where 60,000 Austrians are surrounded.

The British cruiser Perseus is riddled by the big guns of the German cruiser Konigsberg, in the harbor of Zambor, and disabled. The Emden reappears in the bay of Hongkong after being lost sight of for six weeks, and sinks five British ships.

Count Okuma, in his recent interview given in the Kokumai, excerpts of which were cabled, said:

"There are three ways of looking at the European war and its probable outcome. Either Germany and her allies will secure 70 per cent, and the Entente Powers 30 per cent, or vice versa, or, third, the issues will be left undecided. These are the only possibilities. As for our diplomatic position at the time the peace conference, it will be a complicated affair. But should we be left in our present position when the peace conference is held we shall establish a national policy which should last for a hundred years."

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Parking space within oval fronting home stretch.

FIRST ROW \$25.00. These prices do not include Admission Tickets.

All other parking spaces in oval, \$5.00, not including admission. Tickets on sale at Fry's, McRide's, Motor Club of Brooklyn, 1335 Bedford Ave., cor. Fulton St., Phone 177 Brevard, and Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1000 Broadway, between 3rd and 4th Sts., N. Y. Phone Circle 1913.

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America and other countries had turned to Japan for the goods which they could not get in Europe because of the war. As a result the export of goods over imports for the present year, he said, would reach certainly 120,000,000 or 130,000,000 yen (\$50,000,000 or \$65,000,000).

DU PONT PLANT FOR RUSSIA.

One May Be Built in Manchuria—Japan and China Might Use It.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 19.—A report was current to-day that the Du Pont Powder Company is interested in the proposed construction of a powder plant for the use of Russia, Japan and China. The Du Pont officials will not discuss the rumor, neither will they give an affirmative denial.

According to the report the works will be located in Manchuria so as to be convenient to all nations concerned. If the Du Ponts should be interested, the report goes, the plant would be similar to one followed in the operation of the plant owned by the Chinese Government. This is practically run by the Du Ponts except when the works are occupied with Government orders.

To Issue Proof of Atrocities.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Government is issuing documentary proof of German atrocities, the report to be made public simultaneously in Paris, London and Washington on September 27.

ITALIANS TAKE STRONG AUSTRIAN POSITIONS

Capture Ferrovallo Forest on Carso Plateau and Hold Off Attacks.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Sept. 19.—An important victory of the Italians on the Carso plateau, the strongly fortified ground between Gorizia and Trieste, is announced in the official report issued to-night by the War Office. The Italians succeeded in driving the Austrians from the entrenched positions in Ferrovallo forest and occupying the enemy's positions. Heavy counter attacks were repulsed.

The War Office statement was as follows: "The enemy attacked our Osteria Fiorentini position north of Arterio and was repulsed."

An attempt to burn the Valagna forest whence our sharpshooters prevent repairs of the Vezzeno fort was frustrated, thanks to the quick intervention of our artillery.

On the Carso plateau, following a series of operations, our infantry, despite stubborn resistance and counter attacks, succeeded in occupying the Ferrovallo forest, in which the enemy was strongly entrenched. The enemy, shamefully simulating surrender, trapped a small column of our troops, inflicting heavy losses.

Our dirigibles dropped forty bombs on the enemy's Asovia aviation ground (east of Gorizia) and also bombarded the Nabresina railroad viaduct. They returned safely.

Enemy aeroplanes bombarded the open cities of Asiago and Bassano. A few civilians were wounded and only insignificant material damage was caused.

ITALIANS LOSE 1,000.

Vienna Says Attacks on Plesao Took Heavy Toll.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

VIENNA, via London, Sept. 19.—The following official statement was issued to-night by the Austrian War Office regarding the operations against the Italians: "The enemy lost a thousand men in attacks upon Plesao (Plezzo) region. In the Carso region—On the Doberdo plateau the enemy's dugouts were blown up."



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